



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 10, 1930  
UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGED  
TO ORGANIZED LABOR  
LOOKING BACKWARD  
THE CHERRY TREE  
STREET CAR AMENDMENT





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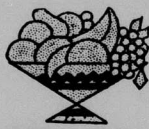
Assets.....	\$131,072,571.52
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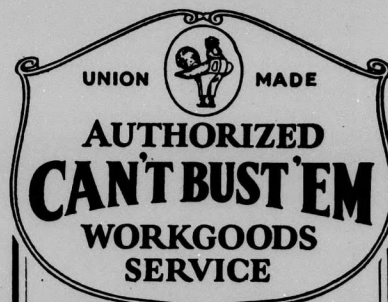
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 10, 1930

No. 36

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGED

(By International Labor News Service.)

Pouring facts into the situation from all angles, unemployment was laid before the American Federation of Labor convention here today as "the outstanding economic fact of the year" by the Executive Council in a lengthy, detailed report.

Facts, figures, charts and tabulations let in the light on a condition of unemployment that has manifested itself in complete plant shut-downs, an enormous amount of part-time work and some reductions in wages, these being, it is pointed out, mostly in smaller plants and plants of relatively weak companies.

The report shows how unemployment has backfired into the industrial structure from which it sprang, slowing up consumption and throwing affairs out of joint for business as well as for the wage earners who have stood the brunt of the blows.

These facts were laid before a convention that breaks all records for the last ten years. There are fully 100 more delegates than attended the convention in Toronto last year. And there is every indication that this record-breaking attendance is here out of determination to see whether the industrial world cannot be jolted into actual constructive lines.

The council has submitted a ten-plank platform on unemployment, the outstanding economic issue of the hour, which is as follows:

### 1. Reduction in Hours of Work:

As progress is made in increasing output and productivity, the world's needs can be supplied in fewer hours of work, and benefits of this progress shall be shared by those who do the work. The shorter work day and work week bring to wage earners opportunities for other creative interests as well as for conservation of physical energy.

Where work hours—daily and weekly—are not progressively reduced to keep pace with scientific progress, practically the full cost of this progress falls upon wage earners in the form of unemployment. Instead of laying off employees as productivity increases, the work day should be reduced, the work week shortened and provisions for annual vacations with pay should reduce the work year.

Progress should mean leisure for the fullness of life for all. Shorter work hours take the element of drudgery out of work and raise the work life as well as leisure to a higher plane so that workers become more efficient as workers and better citizens. Reducing the hours per day, the five-day week, and vacations with pay are major proposals in our unemployment program.

### 2. Stabilization of Industry:

The cumulative effects of unemployment reach far beyond the workers themselves. The most effective solution of the problem is prevention. When industries accept their responsibility to their wage earners, and abandon the habit of laying off employees in order to reduce costs, they must face squarely stabilization of production. This is a technical problem which concerns the whole work organization, and to which all can contribute useful information and service.

Management has records of policies and results which will help indicate how rush periods may be anticipated and plans for steady flow of work developed. Seasonal factors often are due to forces

outside the control of industry. There are available technical skill and intelligence adequate to solve the production problems involved in regularization when management embodies in its thinking the principle of responsibility for regular employment and annual incomes for its employees. Every group in the business organization can help in solving the problem where the channels of co-operation are set up. In addition to what they can contribute to the problem within the plant, wage earners because of their numbers and contacts with outsiders can help create for the company public good will and support, and in some cases directly increase patronage. The will to give such help grows out of a feeling of partnership which underlies co-operation.

That the proposal to regularize production is practical has been repeatedly demonstrated by establishments that have tackled the problem. It can be done when management and all connected with the undertaking accept as basic in the determination of all policies that regular production must be maintained. Regularization requires careful planning and continuous watchfulness, and ties in with production economics. All groups in industry must become "employment" minded.

In working out a program to maintain regularity of production, shorter work days and work weeks should synchronize with technical progress. Vacations with pay should be a factor in planning for wages and employment on a yearly basis.

By thus assuring that the employees of various industries shall participate in the progress of industry and society through curtailment of work hours made possible by increased productivity, industries will help to provide buyers for the products they put on the market. Progressive adjustment of hours should be accompanied by adjustments in compensation paid. Wage earners, like all other citizens, must have an annual income in order to maintain their standards of living and meet obligations incurred on that basis.

While individual production establishments must work out the problem of stabilization for themselves, there is needed in addition, team work by the whole industry and team work between all industries. To accomplish this there should be comprehensive planning by an advisory board,

representative of all production and consumer groups. Such a national economic council should plan the machinery for achieving economic equilibrium, and undertake to secure the co-operation of voluntary associations and governmental agencies in a co-ordinated undertaking.

### 3. Efficient Management in Production and in Sales Policies:

We must have money to pay the costs of living. The objective of all economic activity is profits. The higher the profits the greater the amount that can be given the producers. Profits can be increased by elimination of wastes and greater efficiency in production and sales policies and methods.

Accumulated inefficiencies create the wastes that contribute to business failures and business depressions.

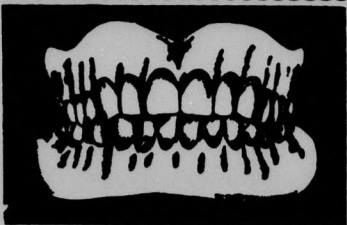
All producers are part of our business society, individuals in business to get profits on their investments. Some invest capital, other technical capacity to direct operators, other technical capacity to carry on the production processes. All are directly concerned in increasing the total sum accruing from their joint efforts so the share of each may be larger. There is mutual obligation for efficiency and mutual right to demand efficiency. Each contributing group through its group organization should provide itself with technical counsel for increasing efficiency in performing its special functions. The federal government should increase its service to industry both in the technical field and in supplying information on how to work efficiently.

### 4. Nation-wide System of Employment Exchanges:

A nation-wide system of employment exchanges, the State to establish local services and the federal government to provide the channels for pooling information and experience, is essential to any plan for assuring continuous employment for workers; an employ service is fundamental for better employment. Local exchanges must be organized along lines that will assure the confidence and co-operation of those served—industries and workers.

### 5. Adequate Records:

Although our federal government and some of our state governments supply splendid statistical services, there are not available all of the facts necessary to regularize production and prevent un-



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employment. Every unit and every functional group of our economic structure has a contribution to make in the accumulation of adequate records. With the government must rest co-ordination of available information and responsibility for furnishing it.

We believe this purpose would be greatly advanced if the federal government should consider unification of federal statistics so that they could be used for the widest comparative purposes.

Appropriations for statistical work should be sufficiently adequate to enable each federal department and agency to gather and compile the necessary information in its jurisdiction.

Organized industries such as trade associations, are also clearing centers for the facts about a whole industry. Union headquarters accumulate facts concerning workers as employees and as consumers and citizens. National and international unions can supplement the information compiled by trade associations.

In addition to the standards and indications separate groups may furnish, it is necessary to

know the facts of industry as a going concern in a community or an area that constitutes an economic unit. The necessity for planning for co-ordinated information requires co-operation between the organized groups and industries. Co-ordinated planning is essential to co-operation to maintain prosperity and insure employment for all.

#### 6. Use of Public Works to Meet Cyclical Unemployment:

Since we have not mastered the principles or the technique of sustained prosperity, we must be prepared to deal with business depression. Assuming that business forces are controllable, we must plan to stop the swing downward. The best way to inject new activity on large enough scale to have appreciable effect is to speed up construction of public works. To be most effective, steps must be taken when indications of business depression are evident. There should be an agency charged with this responsibility organized and alert to take action.

#### 7. Vocational Guidance and Retraining:

Vocational training and retraining must be tied in with our unemployment program.

Vocation and industrial education should give the worker that grasp of fundamentals of his industry that he may be able to adjust himself to changes or even a new occupation. The facts of employment and unemployment are necessary in planning courses and for vocational guidance.

Every employment bureau of our proposed national system should be able to assist workers displaced by new machinery or new processes, guiding them to employment for which their skills and experience can be adapted or giving them whatever retraining should be necessary. Society owes to such victims of progress assistance in meeting their personal problems in adjusting so that they, too, may share in benefits of social progress.

#### 8. Special Study of Technological Unemployment:

We need basic knowledge of displacement of workers by machines. We need to know when and where such displacements will take place and to establish the practice of providing in advance adjustments for such workers.

Your Executive Council recommends that the President of the United States be asked to arrange for special study of technological unemployment and related problems.

#### 9. Study Relief Proposals:

Industries that have the problem of seasonal unemployment should work out some plan to take care of employees during such periods of unemployment as can not be prevented by more scientific, efficient planning. This has been done in some instances by unions co-operating with management, and a jointly created fund furnishes weekly incomes to workers during periods of cyclical unemployment.

A number of unions have provided unemployment funds for the relief of members out of work.

We recommend that the Executive Council make a thorough investigation of all plans, legislative and otherwise, that have been discussed or suggested for the express purpose of finding a practical way by which relief may be accorded those who are suffering from forced unemployment.

#### 10. Education for Life:

In conclusion we believe that what is needed is not a revolutionary program or the creation of many new agencies, but over all planning based upon knowledge of significant trends so that existing agencies may function effectively and co-operate in carrying through a program for human progress.

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# TO ORGANIZED LABOR . . . "WORKERS—OWNERS" . . .

FROM

## THE WORKERS' COUNCIL

of The Columbia Conserve Company, of

Indianapolis, Known as

"The Business Without a Boss".

### GREETINGS:—

We, the workers of The Columbia Conserve Company, of Indianapolis, famous as "The Business Without a Boss," wish to set before you a few facts concerning ourselves.

Thirteen years ago the owners of The Columbia Conserve Company decided to make of it an "experiment in industrial democracy," and assigned to us the annual surplus profits of the business as a fund wherewith we might purchase, progressively, its entire common stock.

Now we have come of age. The last auditor's report gives us a 51% legal controlling interest in the ownership, management, and rewards of the enterprise. And by the terms of our contract we expect, within two years, to have acquired 100% ownership and control.

For some years now we have enjoyed permanent employment, 52 pay-checks a year, a complete health program for ourselves and all our dependents, including medical, dental, optical, and hospital care, three weeks holiday a year on full pay, old-age and disability pensions, salary dividends, and complete self-government.

For years we have settled all our affairs together, in Common Council — without distinction of rank; and have arranged our own remuneration on the basis of our needs. Now, we are owner-workers, worker-owners — the first true American type of Labor. We are servants of our fellows and masters of our job.

In the course of this "experiment," the Columbia Conserve Company has tripled its business and its staff; and efficiency experts have given its shop and management practice the highest rating. Under democratic management and control, it has become, in fact, the most successful private-label soup business in the country. More than four hundred leading Wholesale Houses, controlling the most exclusive brands, agree that Columbia Conserve Company soup is the best obtainable, and label no other.

We regard these facts as constituting the most significant and remarkable episode in Labor's history.

\* \* \* \*

Now we face the responsibility of proving that Labor is able, not only to toil, but to lead; not only to operate, but to own and manage large-scale business.

We must compete, knee to knee, with the great soup combines. They have millions of dollars sweated from Labor to expend on national advertising. We have not.

Yet, to compete successfully with them, we too, must advertise.

Our soup is the very symbol of the hopes of Labor. We rightfully assume that when you men and women of Labor understand this, you will permit no other soup upon your tables.



*Some Members and Executive Officers of the Workers Council of the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis*

Therefore, by far the largest part of our advertising space is now being given to Labor's Journals. And this, not merely to sell our product, but that you may come to understand the larger social import of our endeavor.

The whole business world is watching this Adventure in Human Relations. Big Business would be glad to see us fail — and thus prove that Labor cannot manage industry, and should continue cheerfully to pay toll to those who can.

On the other hand, our success will encourage many socially-minded leaders of industry to follow The Columbia Conserve Company's lead. Already, in fact, two manufacturing concerns and one large mine have indicated their intention of asking us to help them transform themselves into genuine industrial democracies. Tomorrow there will be others. We are the cutting-edge of a decisive trend in American industry toward a new and nobler relationship between employer and employee. Upon our success or failure, in vast measure, the future welfare of Labor rests.

We want you to realize this, and to help us to help yourselves.

We invite you to send your delegations to us that they may see with what honesty, skill and care our soups are made; and that they may report to you how men and women live and work in a plant where there is leadership but no boss, where none fears discharge, where Labor reaps its full reward.

Our soup is sold in sixteen delicious varieties under many different private-label brands by the leading wholesale houses of the country. In your district it is marketed as **Dodge Brand Soup.**

We count on you men and women of Organized Labor to vote at the counter for Food Quality in the Can, and Human Equality in the Plant. We count on you to help us build the Industrial Democracy of To-morrow.

*See our Advertisement in this issue, and watch for our Story, "Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward," beginning in the next issue*



**"RUN O' THE HOOK"**

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

President C. M. Baker left Thursday morning for Southern California and way points to further the campaign inaugurated by San Francisco Typographical Union to defeat referendum proposition No. 14 at the November election. His ammunition consisted of several thousand cards calling attention to the demerits of the proposition and urging the voters to protect their rights by voting against the so-called "permanent" registration of voters. Workingmen and women are the ones principally concerned in this proposal, and the records show that the enactment of this legislation would result in the disfranchisement of large numbers of wage earners, especially among those whose employment is intermittent and who are compelled by stress of circumstances to change their places of residence frequently. To protect one's right to vote would necessitate a visit to the county clerk's or registrar's office upon a change of residence, and those offices are open only during hours when most workers are at their employment.

Vote "No" on Proposition No. 14.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held at Union Hall, Labor Temple, at 2 o'clock Sunday, October 12. A number of new members will be initiated at this meeting as the result of the intensive membership drive now being conducted by the society. The cutting in half of the initiation fee has been a big help and practically assures us of achieving our goal of "300 members by January, 1931, in honor of James P. O'Connell." There is no doubt that in addition to those initiated at the October meeting a much larger class will become members at the January meeting. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer will show a nice increase in finances as well as an increase in members. Let us turn out in goodly numbers to greet the new members.

Vote "No" on Proposition No. 14.

**News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.**

"Open house," to which the public was encouraged to lend their presence between 7 and 9 p. m. each day last week, proved the dear pee-pul labor under a few misapprehensions on how a newspaper is printed. Intently a sweet young thing hung on the words of Harry Crotty, whose tongue, suspended in the center, teeters ceaselessly from an unending stream of grammar, while he expatiated on the workings of the linotype. But even his flow of English fizzled and stopped when she said: "What a marvelous machine! I understand everything, though, except how it prints the paper."

A day man, Charley Cooper is unacquainted with subs on the mazda side, hence, ciceroning a party of sightseers one "open house" evening, Charley was gratified by the open-mouthed interest given his explanations of printing devices. So wide-eyed was the interest his following of subs manifested Coop let swarms of visitors wait while he took pains to explain details, nor could he see a reason for the unseemly merriment with which night regulars watched the progress of his party.

Though long and lean, Maurice Clement, galley boy, lends distinction to the News by uncommon mental clear-sightedness. Visitors in droves arrived one evening during "open house," of official guides there were insufficient to show them through the composing room, so Mr. Clement was drafted. "These," he pointed, "are where the pages are made

up. These," he included Bill Davy, Sid Tiers, Harry Cross and Harry Bird in a continuation of the wide-sweeping gestures, "are not printers—they are makeups."

Another composing room guide had in his party a gentleman who said he was a News employee. "Why," he marveled, "I never knew there was such a place as this here. And would you believe it, I've been in the circulation department eight months and haven't met the editor of this paper yet."

Chick Smoot, an original sort of cuss, claims his way of getting over a cold is to "gin and beer it."

Promoters of the manly art are invited to consider the bellicose qualities of Samuel K. T. A. B. (Alphabet for short) Clarke, who with his better three-quarters occupied a safety zone when a pair uplifted with mountain dew attempted an uncensored conversation. Requested to return to parlor Americanese they let Alphabet understand he could travel places that are steam heated, upon which his Kansas blood erupted with cyclonic fury and he stretched them horizontal with the asphalt.

The newest sub bucking the slipboard spells his moniker, honored by prins hereabouts, D. K. Stauffer. No use introducing him further.

"I read the household hints Joe Sullivan, newlywed, broadcast in this column last week," Phil Scott, breezy Scotch emigrant, averred with an indulgent smile. "Those whose weddings date auld lang syne will be interested more in the wedding present I bought by wife—a set of paper plates and an eraser."

Vote "No" on Proposition No. 14.

**Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.**

Death occurred at Santa Cruz Tuesday of the father of Guy Swan. Sympathies of the chapel are extended to Mr. Swan.

Reading in the Daily News notes of last week,

we noticed that kind words were paid to the sponsors of a certain pool now in operation in this office. The writer states, and believes the other sponsors agree with him, that the success of the scheme is due wholly to the members of the chapel who are whole-heartedly co-operating by participating in this pool. Therefore, we believe the credit is due the members of the chapel.

Jack Adams walked into the opening meeting of the Presidio Junior High School Parent-Teachers' Association and walked out later with the nice job of corresponding secretary in his coat pocket. Add to this the fact that this association has mostly men holding offices, you can appreciate his job, especially when some of the lady members do not receive their bulletins and such other correspondence due them.

The ludlow alley has taken on the aspect of a modern art studio. We now have Sammy Stanfield decked out in a most beautiful smock, which, by the way, matches his complexion. And thus goes another tradition, that of the ludlow alley being a hard-boiled place and now assuming its position with the rest of the art world. French will be the language spoken as soon as Sammy masters it.

Vote "No" on Proposition No. 14.

**MAILER NOTES.**

By Leroy C. Smith.

We received an anonymous letter, postmarked San Francisco, October 2nd, signed "A Union Man," which reads as follows: "Wish you would keep your stuff out of the Clarion. It is all very uninteresting and tiresome. Your organization, at best, is nothing but a troublesome and discreditable barnacle on the body of the Typographical Union, anyhow. Mr. Mullen tolerates your stuff through courtesy, but I am quite sure he would much rather not have the columns of the Clarion burdened with



# Big themes are always simple to express

IT IS our goal that anyone, anywhere, shall be able to talk with anyone else, anywhere, at any time, at reasonable cost, clearly and without delay.



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 and  
 Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21



such uninteresting trash." The anonymous writer underscores the words "union" (in "A Union Man") and "barnacle" (following the word discreditable). We are pleased to learn that the anonymous writer, who signs himself "A Union Man," is a regular reader of the Clarion. We respectfully call his attention to the fact that the Labor Clarion contains much good reading matter, other than the "Mailer Notes." But we are more than pleased to learn that he reads the "Mailer Notes." And if he carefully re-read them he might some day become a better union man. In which event he might "screw up his courage" to the point of discussing the typo-mailer and mailer issue, free from bias and prejudice, but on some hard, cold facts and figures, and not hide behind an assumed name. The writer has endeavored to turn the white light of publicity on the invisible government of the M. T. D. U., the inside facts of which have not all yet been told. The real barnacle on the body of the I. T. U. is the M. T. D. U. And what we are trying to find out is of what benefit the M. T. D. U. has ever been or ever can possibly be, to mailer members of the I. T. U. If the anonymous letter writer can enlighten us on this question, we would be pleased to hear from him. Why should mailers pay dues to two internationals? The so-called outlaw locals, Boston, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee and San Francisco, possess autonomy rights, under but one international, the I. T. U. Besides, they enjoy every right, benefit and privilege on the same basis of equality that the printer members of the

I. T. U. enjoy. The mailer members who are taxed to keep up a superfluous organization like the M. T. D. U. receive no more benefits from such membership than those non-affiliated with a M. T. D. U. If our anonymous writer has any doubts concerning these statements, we refer him to the audits of the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., especially since the inauguration of the \$100,000 defense fund. How much of that fund went for organization purposes, and how much of it went as "velvet," salaries and "other expenses" for the officers and the "boosters" of and for the M. T. D. U.? Returning delegates from the Houston convention of the M. T. D. U. are quoted as stating the M. T. D. U. is now flat broke. It is also alleged that up to convention time, no report of the present state of the M. T. D. U.'s finances had been issued.

Advices received from a member of a M. T. D. U. local states that their delegate, on his return from the Houston convention, informed them that President C. N. Smith had admitted that the M. T. D. U. fight on the Boston mailers' local was a mistake. Our informant further informs us that "unless McArdle does something to straighten out the mess his and other M. T. D. U. locals are in, when he takes office on November 1st, that his local will take some 'drastic action,' and also that if another assessment is to be levied, it will put his local out of the M. T. D. U."

From a member of the Des Moines, Ia., mailers' local we learn that there was a "shake up" in the last election for local officers, resulting in the

progressive-minded members gaining control, Mr. Wequist being defeated for every office, even delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council, where he was president. Our correspondent also states that "any assessment will result in the Des Moines local seceding from the M. T. D. U."

#### WHY LABOR OPPOSES DAYLIGHT SAVING By Archie Mooney

(Field Representative, State Building Trades Council.)

So far the working people of this country are concerned, their greatest problem is unemployment. To them the lack of employment means lack of food, shelter and clothing for themselves, their wives and their children—lack of employment means lack of everything worth while in the life of a working man.

Therefore, it is small wonder that working people view with fear and trepidation any proposal that will add many thousands to the already too large army of unemployed.

Invariably, in the midst of stress and trouble, the working people have propositions submitted to them, ostensibly for the purpose of helping, when in reality, they can only hurt. With slogans carefully selected for the purpose of disguising the real intent and purpose of the proposition, the working people are supposed to agree without due consideration.

Of all the slogans so selected, for the purpose of fooling the people, "Daylight Saving" sounds the best and means the worst. "Daylight Saving" does not save—it destroys. It destroys the happiness of the homes of the thousands of people who will be thrown out of employment should this proposal, so improperly named, be adopted by the people of California.

In California today the largest single employer of men and women is the moving picture and theatre industry. You can't injure that industry without at the same time and in exact proportions, injuring the thousands of people employed by that industry—and for the information of those who do not know, it might be well to add that every trade, every division, every sphere, in the labor world, is actively engaged in and benefited by this industry.

We don't want more people out of work in California—we want more people at work. It is unsound in principle, and absolutely wrong in practice, to adopt any proposition, no matter how nice it may sound, that means more profit for a few selfishly concerned corporations, at the expense of the thousands of men and women who will be compelled to walk the streets vainly seeking employment.

The main point in dining is safety, be sure and patronize union restaurants.

### "Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward"

## DODGE BRAND SOUP

is the only Soup in the world | 100% FOOD QUALITY in the can  
made on the principle . . . . . | 100% HUMAN EQUALITY in the plant

**D**ODGE BRAND SOUP is made in Sixteen Delicious Varieties by THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY, of Indianapolis, famous as the "Business Without a Boss," and unrivalled in the making of private label Soup.

Four hundred Wholesalers, controlling the most exclusive Brands in America, agree that the Soup made by THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY is absolutely the best canned Soup obtainable and label no other. Yet it costs no more.

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY have given their employees more than Labor ever asked or thought of asking, including permanent employment, full medical, dental, optical and hospital service, three weeks holiday a year on full pay, complete self government, and the legal ownership of a controlling interest in the ownership and rewards of the enterprise.

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE COMPANY, makers of DODGE BRAND SOUP, take eighty-five per cent of their advertising space in the journals of Organized Labor, and such other journals as are champions of Labor's cause.

Remember this when you go to buy Soup; and remember also that thousands of little children toil ten hours a day for a pittance in the canneries of this country; and that You are partly to blame for this.



"Health for you;  
Happiness for us"

If you would be loyal to Labor and the Human Ideal in Industry

**BUY DODGE BRAND SOUP**

Ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't it, request him to order it. Accept no other.

**Support your own**

(See the story, "Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward," in this issue.)





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
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each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is  
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Telephone MArket 0056  
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1930

Those who shudder over torture in the Middle Ages but comfort themselves with the thought that no such cruel and savage practice exists nowadays can learn something from a recent article on the infamous "third degree" by a former New York City detective. Writing in the New York World, he said that the police, if they wanted to, employed violence whenever they dared and up to the limit of their powers. He excused this use of torture (which is what the "third degree" is) by asserting that prisoners given the "third degree," whether innocent or guilty of the crime charged, deserve what they get as they are criminals anyway. This was exactly the line of argument used by the torturers of the Middle Ages to justify their use of the rack, thumbscrew and other pleasant devices of the kind. In their eyes, all of their victims were "criminals" and had no kick coming, however horrible their fate. It is discouraging to learn that this point of view still persists. It makes one almost ready to believe that civilization is a sham and that at heart men are lower than the brutes.

Editor Westgate of the Oilfields Dispatch of Taft, Calif., is not a horse, yet he offers to eat a bale of alfalfa. The editor's offer is made because a poor criminal, one committing a specific crime against property in California, may be apprehended and the machinery of the law move so swiftly that within 24 hours the criminal be on his way to a penitentiary, whereas a rich one would get years respite and might never go to jail. J. M. Purviss robbed a drug store at Ventura, Calif., at 2 in the morning. At 8 he was arrested. Then so swiftly did the "wheels of justice" move that, upon a plea of guilty the prisoner was soon sentenced to from 1 to 14 years in prison and was on his way in a few more hours. There was no law's delay. The prisoner was penniless. He had no lawyer save one perfunctorily appointed by the court. There were no quibbles, no technicalities involved. The skids were under Purviss and he slid neatly and with dispatch to the forbidding gates of San Quentin. Seeing this, Westgate declared that it was wonderful how the net that catches the little ones lets the big ones through. He says the first time a rich malefactor in Ventura county, or anywhere else in this country, is so expeditiously sent to the hoosegow, he will eat the specified hay. He is so convinced of his safety he promises to forego salt, and will submit to "thistles, cockleburrs and all."

## LOOKING BACKWARD

The fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Boston, is held under social and economic conditions that differ from when the eighth convention was held in the same city in 1889.

The American Federation of Labor, in 1889, had a membership of 200,000. Its purpose was misunderstood and the workers' right to organize was hotly challenged in every quarter. "Unions interfere with the right of a man to run his own business," was the popular cry.

The unions were then discussing an eight-hour day. The 10- and 11-hour day was the rule and longer hours were not uncommon.

Company script and orders on company stores were used for wages in mining and other industries.

Safety and sanitation in industry were unknown. Workmen's compensation was a dream and employees accepted the common law—assumed risk, contributory negligence and the fellow-servant theory. These defenses by the employer made it almost impossible to secure damages for injury or loss of life.

The various States were beginning to give favorable consideration to the system of secret balloting in popular elections. Adoption of the Australian ballot ended the herding of employees in long lines on election day that they could be more easily watched in casting ballots marked by the employer.

Free text books and compulsory education laws were unknown and trade unionists were urging the establishment of Federal and State Labor Department to collect statistics and to further mediation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

Safety appliances were not discussed. There was no sentiment against convict labor and nation-wide wage reductions was the rule in business depressions, which were considered beyond man's control.

Economists insisted that wages were set by the law of supply and demand and that high wages increased production costs.

The unions were pleading for rigid exclusion of Chinese who were flooding the West Coast. Aliens were imported to break strikes. The state militia were used to intimidate strikers and armies of private detectives were assembled with the aid of public officials during large industrial disputes.

The unions were tolerated, but not accepted. They had no chain of benefits, no newspapers, no salaried officials, no homes for the aged. They met in dingy back rooms and they owned no office buildings.

Their theory of non-partisan political action amused a nation gripped by frenzied partisanship, that ignored the purpose of government and brazenly declared: "To the victors belong the spoils."

No "practical" man advocated municipal ownership. Public corporations, like railroads, considered they were under no obligations to the people.

It was an era of rampant individualism, with workers considered no part of the social organism. Employers were referred to as "good men because they give work to the poor."

Organized labor has led in the struggle to establish other social concepts.

Its success is shown by the difference between Boston in 1889 and Boston in 1930.



**THE CHERRY TREE**

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Absentee capital is and has been the dominating factor in Cuban industrial life for years. It has been the dominating factor in Porto Rican industrial life and its power in the balance of Latin America has been tremendous. Porto Rico's political status is fixed. Porto Rico cannot change it. Cuba's status is almost as firmly fixed, by the famous Platt amendment. This gives Cuba the disadvantage of stability—up to a point—with few of the advantages. But revolt can happen in Cuba. And it probably will. All observers who know anything about Cuban conditions know that Cuba is on the very edge of revolt. Disaster lurks around the corner. But Cubans are saying that doesn't matter much, since disaster is upon them anyway.

Seldom has a land known such corruption as Cuba knows today. There is a sodden mass of filth in which all sense of moral obligation on the part of government seems to have gone to the dogs. Americans may say that doesn't concern them. But it does. The Marines probably will go to Cuba when revolt appears. But more than that, Americans are constantly going to Cuba—and qualified authorities say the Island's ability to take care of its leper population is inadequate. Hospitalization cannot be provided. Think that over. Starvation is rampant and starvation always brings many diseases.

Information comes that great bands are marching, barefoot and tattered, upon the capital, seeking food. In one band there are 250 emaciated men and women. In another there are more than 400. There probably are many others. Men and women spending their last burst of bogged-down strength to drag themselves along to a mirage—looking for food when there is no food. It is difficult to picture. Can such things be? Yes, they can be and they are. And pompous officials grow rich on the spoils of the national lottery and other graft. Meanwhile the cane fields grow brown. Watch for news of fires in the cane fields. That is the desperate Cuban's way of revenge—foolish, hopeless, desperate. Desperation usually is foolish.

Meanwhile the United States government says it knows of no trouble—while it knows all about it. Why must there be such governmental hypocrisy? Meanwhile great New York banks are up to their eyebrows in the finance of Cuban sugar, dictators of policy, reapers of harvests. Absentee ownership never has had much sense. It seems to have about as little now as ever. Unless all signs fail the next big news will come out of Cuba—Pearl of the Antilles, with its oversized grafters and its undersized peons.

**CHEAPEST LABOR REPLACED.**

A cotton picking machine that will replace 40 human beings was predicted at a conference of agricultural experts in Washington. Cotton picking is the cheapest labor in the country. The smallest child is drafted for this seasonal work, just as children are forced to labor in the Western sugar beet fields. An automatic cotton picker indicates the sweep of the machine. No labor is too cheap for it to displace and no skill can stay its march. The machine has no limit, but this is ignored by men who blandly declare that these displaced workers may enter other occupations. It would be interesting to know what trade or calling is immune from the machine and scientific industrial processes. When men discard their policy of hope and face realities they will discuss organized labor's solution of this problem that affects every citizen.

**WIT AT RANDOM**

"When water becomes ice," said the professor, "what is the greatest change that takes place?"  
"The price, sir."—Christian Evangelist.

"In time of trial," inquired the speaker, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," interrupted a man at the back of the hall.—Christian Evangelist.

A young couple, entertaining a prim and slightly absent-minded maiden aunt from Nebraska, were astonished and aghast the other night when, some one mentioning speak-easies, the dear old lady brightened and was suddenly all interest. "Oh! Speak-easies, yes. I've always wanted to see one. Do you suppose we could go to one while I'm on here? I understand," she continued, "they're so much better than the old silent movies."—The New Yorker.

"Well, my wife divorced me."

"And I remember the time when she used to wave her hand to you every morning when you left the house."

"Well, you see, it wasn't a permanent wave."

Los Angeles woman, suing for divorce, tells the court her husband spanked her, pulled her ears and hair, slammed a door on her arm, and then locked her up in a closet. She says she doesn't know why he did these things. We do. He was mad at her.—Macon Telegraph.

"What's de name of dis infant?" demanded the colored parson who was officiating at the christening of Mirandy's latest offspring.

"Her name am Opium Bryan," was the firm reply.

The parson protested. "Opium ain't no fit name for a gal!"

"Well, it fits dis gal," said Mirandy. For dey say opium comes from wild pappy, and dis chile's pappy shuah am wild."

"Is there anything you want?" the waitress asked one day.

The young man glanced at her and said: "Will you let me have a k-k-k—?"

The maiden blushed violently at his significant sound and threw a glance of triumph at the other waitresses.

"—a k-k-k-cup," finished the young man.

The girl blushed deeper than ever at this, and the young man went on:

"I know why you're b-b-blushing. You thought I was going to ask for a k-k-k-clean cup."

Mother was trying hard to arrange a match between her daughter and the wealthy young landowner.

"Beatrice," she said to her daughter, "if Harold asks you to be his wife tonight, tell him to speak to me."

Beatrice nodded, and then said: "And if he doesn't ask, mother?"

"In that case," said her mother, "tell him I want to speak to him."—Montreal Star.

A woman in the suburbs was chatting over the back fence with her next-door neighbor. "We're going to live in a better neighborhood soon," she said.

"So are we," volunteered Mrs. Next-door, confidently.

"What? Are you moving, too?"

"No, we are staying here."—Our Paper, quoted by the Humorist.

**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toolers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—How many organizers has the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The Federation has 1,619 general and district organizers, and 25 paid organizers.

Q.—What are organized labor's three special days?

A.—Labor Day, Labor Sunday and Labor Memorial Sunday. Labor Sunday is the Sunday preceding Labor Day. Labor's Memorial Sunday is the fourth Sunday in May.

Q.—Who was called the sculptor of labor?

A.—Constantin Meunier, a Belgian, many of whose bronzes have been shown in the United States.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY.**

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting October 1st, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, at 8:20 p. m.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Absentees noted.

**Minutes**—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—Read and filed.

**Reports of Committees**—Good.

**Unfinished Business**—None.

**New Business**—None.

Our visitor of the evening was Mrs. Carter of Oakland.

**Good of the Auxiliary**—Mrs. Desepte gave a very interesting report of the State Federation of Labor convention at Marysville, Calif.

**Activities**—Members gave good reports of visiting the various shops and asking for the Label, Card and Button.

With no further business the Auxiliary adjourned its business meeting.

The Ladies' Auxiliary had as its guests the members and families and friends of the Trades Union Promotional League, serving coffee, cake and sandwiches. After the refreshments, there were good speakers, and a picture was shown by the League. The Auxiliary wishes to thank everyone for the splendid co-operation.

With no further business, the Auxiliary adjourned.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secy.-Treas.

**EVERYTHING****FOR THE  
HOME****EASY TERMS****Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET

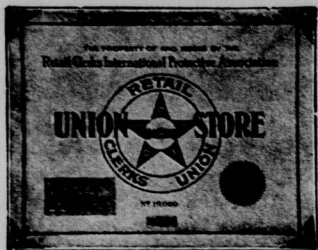


Firms Fair to  
Organized  
Labor

# UNION LABEL

Where to Make  
Label  
Purchases

To Union Members: Deal Only With Firms Fair To Organized Labor and Those Who So Declare Themselves

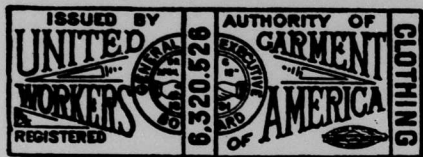


Wear Wickman's Union Made Gloves  
Specially Designed For Your Need

**Wickman Glove Factory**

BERKELEY, CALIF.

San Francisco Agency Oakland Agency  
O'NEILL & LALLY GLOVE & SOCK SHOP  
32 Sixth Street 462 7th St., near Bdwy.



THE NEW  
**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  
*It's Sam Overall!*  
UNION MADE

DEMAND THE  
UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

DORFMAN  
CAP CO.  
Oakland



L. BLOOM  
149 New  
Montgomery

Demand this Label on Cloth Caps and  
Uniform Caps



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING  
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR



Fine Tailored Clothes Cost No More

ALWAYS **BOSS** UNION  
FAIR TAILOR

HEmlock 0414 - 1034 Market - Granada Block

## Cooks and Waiters

35 SIXTH ST.  
Cor Stevenson

1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Near Sutter

**THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.**

70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.  
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

## PROFESSIONAL

"Over Twenty Years' Experience"

**R. J. BANDY, O. D.**  
OPTOMETRIST

2495 Mission Street

Cor. Twenty-first

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 3rd.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Chas. Child and Wm. Granfield, who were excused.

Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Musicians No. 6, Geo. Pinto, vice Phil H. Sapiro. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed: From Building Trades Council, copy of minutes. From the office of the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter relative to the purchase of fire apparatus for the city. From A. W. Brouillet, secretary of the Board of Freeholders, advising Council that the subjects to be discussed on October 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, were City Manager Plan, and a Strong Mayor and Board of Supervisors Plan. From the A. F. of L., letter on the subject of unemployment. From Congressman Welch, relative to the construction of vessels at Mare Island.

Request Complied With—From Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 8, inclosing five tickets for a dance to be held Saturday night, November 8, 1930. On motion, the tickets were purchased. From the San Francisco Airport Bond Committee, request-

ing permission to send a speaker to address the Council on this subject.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners, business slack; are making a drive to have their members employed by Barbers, Restaurants, Butcher Shops, etc. Grocery Clerks, requested a demand for the Clerk's button when making purchases. Request all to refrain from patronizing Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theaters. Street Carmen reported that the Market Street Railway Company are conducting a campaign to adopt the charter amendment which would grant a 25-year franchise to the company. The union urges all to vote NO on Charter Amendment No. 35.

Promotional League—Reported that all profits from the sale of stockings goes to the Ladies' Auxiliary and not to any individual.

The Chair introduced Edgcomb Pinchon, representing the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis, Ind., who addressed the Council on the organization and conduct of the business and operation of a co-operative cannery in that city, requested a demand for Dodge Brand soup.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On State Amendments: No. 1, for the Veterans' Welfare Bond Act of 1929, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 2, Taxation on Street Railways, committee recommends, Vote No. No. 3, State Employees Retirement Salaries, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 7, Daylight Saving Act, committee recommends, Vote No. No. 8, Exempting Hospitals from Taxation, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 9, Legalizing San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 10, Usury Law, the committee recommends, Vote No. No. 11, Fish and Game, committee recommends, Vote No. No. 14, Registration of Voters, committee recommends, Vote No. No. 19, Judiciary Qualifications, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 21, Reimbursing Counties for Losses from State Taxation, committee recommends, Vote Yes. No. 26, Sunday Closing Law, committee recommends, Vote Yes. Action on Local Propositions was laid over one week.

Receipts—\$499.36. Expenses—\$222.00.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

## TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, October 1st, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President C. H. Parker at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: A. V. Williams and Sid France. Excused: Theo. Johnson and Geo. J. Plato.

Minutes—Minutes of meeting held September 18th were approved as read.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Label Trades Department, letter on more co-operation on the part of trades

## PACIFIC COAST DAIRY

S. LOMBARDI & SONS

Cream and Milk  
Pasteurized and Pure  
from  
Producer  
to  
Consumer  
"Fresh by a Day"

Call—

DElaware  
3680

2414 San Bruno Avenue





unionists for a demand for the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button, read and filed. Frank R. Church, stating that the two-reel picture, "California's Picturesque Peninsula," can be secured from the U. of C., filed and Secretary to investigate.

**Bills**—Read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Secretary's Report**—On the report of his activities at the California State Federation of Labor's convention at Marysville he stated that he was able to place the Union Label Film Picture Machine in a very good spot and had the machine operating during the convention sessions for the entire time of the convention. That some unions will have new pictures made for it. That he had distributed hundreds of pieces of literature on trades unionism, including card against the unfair brands of Modesto and Challenge Butter. That he had received many inquiries on union labeled merchandise. Report approved.

**Reports of Unions**—Typographical Union requests you to vote No on permanent registration. That they now have Christmas and New Year greeting cards with the Union Label and can be secured through the office of the Typographical Union, 16 First St. Hatters report that more union-made hats have been made and sold in the past month than for some time past. Refuse to buy a hat made and sold without the Hatters' Union Label. Carpenters No. 483 report it is still slack and are trying to secure stability in the five-day week. Garment Workers' Union report it is very slow in the shirt department and worse in the overall line; request you to remember when making your holiday purchases of shirts of any kind, or cords, to look for their union label. Ferryboatmen's Union state they are going along fairly well with most members working. Barbers' Union asks you to vote Yes on the Sunday Closing Law Amendment that will give the barbers one day's rest in seven. Look for their union shop card.

Cracker Bakers and the Parkers' Auxiliary report that the American Biscuit Co., since its merger with the National Biscuit Co., will have the employees wear the working uniforms of the latter company. Will endeavor to have them union-made. Remember that the S. F. Biscuit Co., a Seattle firm, is not union. Sign Painters state advertising work is good but commercial work is slow. Millmen's Union, Bill Posters, Steam Fitters, Stereotypers and Pile Drivers all report work quiet or fair. Grocery Clerks request you to remember that the Safeway, McMarr, Piggly-Wiggly, Public Food and Purity Chain stores are unfair to them. Patronize your home town grocer. Look for the Union Button.

**Good and Welfare**—Brother Williams discussed the matter of the circular letter sent out by the Label Trades Department and wanted to know if they could not be sent to the local unions to be read there, too. Secretary to inquire.

**Adjournment.** Receipts and expenses laid over until next meeting on account of the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer. The meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., to join the Ladies Auxiliary of the League, who had arranged refreshments of coffee, cake and sandwiches. While these were being enjoyed by the delegates and visitors, the following speakers addressed the gathering: Sisters Sarah Hagen, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Berhart, and Mrs. M. H. Desepthe. Also Brother John Carter of Teamsters' Union of Oakland, who came to get information about the activities of the League and its Ladies' Auxiliary. The moving pictures, "The Romance of Glass" and the comic, "Eats for Two," were shown and enjoyed by all. The gathering adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

"The Union Label is the Symbol of Industrial Peace, Fair Play and Fair Wages."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secy.

Every purchase can be made profitable to organized labor if the Union Label is demanded.

"What is your brother in college?"

"A half-back."

"I mean in studies."

"Oh, in studies he's away back."—Montreal Star.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

#### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. L. Spillers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.  
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.



**STREET CAR AMENDMENT.**

Backed by a citizens' committee representing every considerable group in the community, the San Francisco Transportation League has inaugurated an extensive campaign for the defeat of the Market Street Railway Charter Amendment No. 35 on the November ballot.

Business and labor organizations, women's clubs and improvement associations are united in the movement against the amendment, which is characterized by the Transportation League as menacing the entire future development and progress of San Francisco.

Charter Amendment No. 35 would not only turn over to the private corporations the control of the city streets and the dominating position in the city transportation field, but would also result in putting a prohibitive price on the Market Street Railway properties in the event of the city determining to purchase.

Such is the statement of Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the Transportation League.

"Should Amendment No. 35 be passed," said Vandeleur, "the Market Street Railway would automatically be given a general operating permit including good lines and worthless lines alike and also revive its defunct and expiring franchises.

"While under the terms of the amendment, this permit would appear to be for 25 years, in effect it would be granting the Market Street Railway an indeterminate franchise.

"The conditions it would establish as necessary for the city to purchase the private lines would be practically impossible to fulfill. The proposed operating permit would therefore run on indefinitely.

"This was the purpose, in somewhat different words, of the notorious Charter Amendment No. 24 that was overwhelmingly defeated by the people at the election two years ago.

"The effect of Amendment No. 35 would be to immediately increase the value of the Market Street Railway properties by twenty or twenty-five million dollars.

"For this enormous gift the city would receive nothing in return and that amount would be added to the already exorbitant price that the Market Street Railway hopes to exact from the city if it sells its lines.

"The amendment would also do away with the present provisions of the charter which give the Board of Supervisors regulatory power over lines for which it might issue franchises, and which also require that the eight-hour day would obtain for the employees of any such lines.

"Another provision of the charter, as it stands at present, is that any street car line given a franchise must pay to the city a percentage of its earnings.

"The Board of Supervisors has ample authority under the present charter to issue any operating permit or franchise it wishes. Consequently there is no necessity whatever for the charter amendment that the Market Street Railway is spending

hundreds of thousands of dollars to put over on the people of San Francisco.

"Its chief purpose, outside of opening the way for the gigantic grab of operating rights, is to do away with the present protective provisions of the charter, written in by the people of San Francisco years ago after many bitter experiences at the hands of grasping street railway interests.

"There is no good reason whatever why the people should make this munificent gift to the Wall Street interests controlling the Market Street Railway that is called for by the amendment.

"Another good reason why the people of San Francisco should vote against No. 35—and a sufficient reason for its defeat even if there were no other arguments against it—is that we would lose the 5c fare.

"The very first step of the Market Street Railway Company if it should be successful in foisting this proposition on the people of San Francisco would undoubtedly be to increase car fares.

"The Byllesby interests operating the Market Street Railway also operate street car lines in Chicago and Pittsburgh. In Chicago the fare is 8c and in Pittsburgh it is 10c.

"A 1c increase in carfare would cost the average family of four people \$40 per year. It can readily be seen what additional costs would be added to the car rider when now the city railways of San Francisco collect approximately \$14,000,000, and if the carfare was increased to 10c that would mean approximately \$28,000,000 in carfares. If the 1c increase in carfare would cost the average family of four \$40, a 5c increase would be an additional tax upon the average family of \$200 per year per family of four."

**FEDERAL WAGE CUTS.**

Wages on federal projects in Montana are reduced. In a letter to State affiliates, President James D. Graham, of the Montana Federation of Labor, urges that protests be filed in Washington "before election day."

"Carpenters and laborers employed on the new postoffice building at Havre are on strike against wage reductions," President Graham.

"Carpenters were cut from \$9 to \$6 a day. The laborers were cut \$1.60, or from 50 cents to 30 cents an hour, making the wages \$2.40 a day of eight hours.

"Plasterers on the new Indian school at the Cheyenne Indian reservation, Lame Deer, struck against wage cuts from \$1.50 to \$1.15 an hour. This is a reduction of \$2.80 a day."

**THOSE "WISE" BUSINESS MEN.**

The United States Bureau of Mines says industrial safety is good business, and that prevention in any industry pays for itself many times. The bureau shows that loss of life and limb, and destruction of property are not the only costs. Many extra costs creep in through the disorganization of a smoothly running department. "Wise" business men who are not interested in safety, should keep

the bureau's statement in mind. They pay terrific costs because of their refusal to protect life and limb.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

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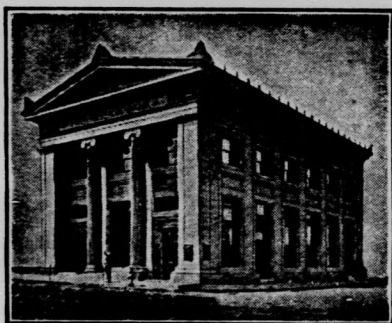
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